

Searching for aerosol effects on clouds using MODIS regimes

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CF = Cloud Fraction **CER =** Cloud Effective Radius **CTP** = Cloud Top Pressure **CTH** = Cloud Top Height **Precipitation decrease** Precipitation increase COT increase **COT =** Cloud Optical Thickness CF increase **CF** increase CER decrease* **LWP** = Liquid Water Path CTH increase CRE_{sw} increase LWP increase => COT increase **CRE** = Cloud Radiative Effect CRE_{sw.Lw} increase **COT** increase **SW** = Shortwave * also for ice clouds CRE_{sw.Lw} increase LW = Longwave. 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.5 3 6 10 15 20 25 35 Cloud fraction (%) CR5 CF: 86.71 RFO: 3.68 CR1 CF: 84.09 RFO: 3.46 RFO (%) 180 310 440 560 680

0 1.3 3.6 9.4 23

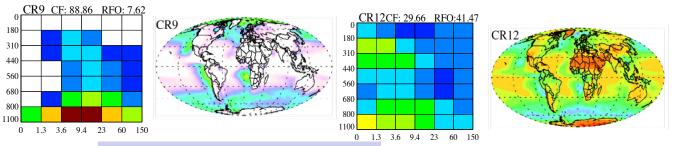
COT

0 1.3 3.6 9.4 23

1100

- No invigoration seen in precipitation
- Invigoration in CF, CTH, CRE
- CER decrease over land only

- No invigoration in precipitation
- Invigoration in CRE
- · Other signals conflicting



800

- 1st indirect effect in CER, COT, CRE
- 2nd indirect effect in CF, CRE
- No 2nd indirect effect in precipitation

Increases in all variables, except CER for which change is unclear.

A more systematic search for aerosol effects on clouds can be conducted with MODIS Cloud Regimes (CRs). Our near-global study using 12 years of data often finds conflicting signals and consistency with expectations only in select situations.

